# 111 學年度臺中市政府教育局受託辦理本市立國民中學(含本市立高級中等學校附設國中部)教師甄選

# 英語科題本

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試題公告
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**選擇題**（共 50 題，每題 2分，共 100 分）

Ⅰ.字彙

1. A policy of overseas military disengagement does not support current or future national security objectives, and could potentially cause ____ harm to the national interests.
   (A) irrevocable (B) irreconcilable (C) inequitable (D) immutable

2. The comedy that took delight in _____ heroes backfired as audience seemed outraged rather than amused.
   (A) illuminating (B) proliferating (C) debunking (D) upholding

3. Frieda is such a _____ woman for she always insists on being the center of attention.
   (A) vainglorious (B) voracious (C) villainous (D) vexed

4. There is nothing that _____scientists more than having an old problem in their field solved by someone from outside.
   (A) nettles (B) suffocates (C) deceives (D) metabolizes

5. Since she believed him to be candid, she refused to consider the possibility that his statements had been _____.
   (A) Irrelevant (B) facetious (C) critical (D) insincere

6. The question of _____ in photography has lately become nontrivial. Prices for vintage prints (those made by a photographer soon after he or she made the negative) so drastically ballooned that one of these photographers might fetch a hundred times as much as a nonvintage print of the same image.
   (A) Influence (B) forgery (C) style (D) taste

7. The number of _____ from the conflict between Russia and Ukraine continues to rise.
   (A) caucuses (B) causalities (C) casualness (D) casualties

8. In some ancient cultures, people killed maids as sacrifice to _____ the anger of gods.
   (A) amplify (B) augment (C) aggravate (D) appease

9. Somehow she _____ to raise enough fund for her charity project. Even she herself was surprised at the good result.
   (A) fabricated (B) contrived (C) manifested (D) embroidered

10. One good way to _____ a complicated concept is to provide visual aids such as charts, figures or concept maps.
    (A) exasperate (B) exacerbate (C) explicate (D) expatiate

Ⅱ. 文法

11. _____ going elsewhere if the delivery date is too far out, as manufacturers allot cars to dealerships at different rates.
(A) To consider (B) Consider (C) Considered (D) Considering

12. Not because the future will necessarily happen exactly in the way described, but because it's important to ____ it does.
(A) be in preparation as (B) be preparing what
(C) prepare for (D) be prepared if

13. We should not be too timid in our advocacy in support of that doctrine____ it will meet insurmountable resistance.
(A) for fear that (B) to take issue with that
(C) against which (D) regarding the fact that

14. The reliability of the present work _____ in a number of clinical histories and studies in depth of variation of illness over many years in individual patients.
(A) is substantiating (B) substantiates (C) is substantiated (D) is substantiality

15. I think we should _____ the interior designer's suggestion.
(A) go along (B) go with (C) go around (D) go down

16. It has been raining _____ a row.
(A) for (B) at (C) around (D) in

17. _____, the thief would have run away with our money.
(A) If it were not for the police (B) If the police arrived in time
(C) Had it not been for the police (D) If it had been for the police

18. The host, _____ at the end of the table, was all smiles.
(A) seating (B) sat (C) seated (D) to sit

19. By the end of this year, my parents _____ for 20 years. We are throwing a party for them.
(A) will be married (B) have married
(C) will have been married (D) will have married

20. _____ than it started to rain. Luckily I had my umbrella at hand.
(A) The minute had I left my office (B) As soon as I got off the taxi
(C) No sooner had I left home (D) It was not until I was about to go home

21. _____, we had no choice but to walk home.
(A) For the last bus had left (B) There being no bus service
(C) The last bus left ten minutes ago (D) Not providing bus service any more

22. _____then, I would not get into so much trouble now.
(A) Had I taken your advice (B) If I didn't listen to you
(C) Were it not for my stupidity (D) But that you had come to my aid

23. John opened a restaurant along the _____ of Burger King.
(A) history (B) histories (C) line (D) lines

24. Some cultures believe there is life after death ____ one's behavior in this life will decide what he will become in the next.
(A) and (B) therefore (C) in addition (D) and that

25. _____ challenges came one after another, we never lost heart but insisted on striving to the end.
(A) Even if (B) In spite of (C) In the face of (D) Despite the fact that

## Ⅲ. 克漏字

A. What is it that drives some people to take a risk while others would do otherwise? Scientists believe that some biological factors are involved. An important chemical in the brain called dopamine is __**26**__ risk-taking. It motivates us to seek out and learn new things and helps us process emotions, like anxiety and fear. People __**27**__ brains do not produce enough dopamine often __**28**__ motivation and interest in life. When we accomplish a task, dopamine produces a feeling of satisfaction; it makes us feel good. The riskier the task, the more dopamine we produce, and the better we feel. __**29**__, our brains have one way to protect us from taking too many risks. Small molecules called autoreceptors control dopamine use in the brain. A person with more autoreceptors tends to be more careful, __**30**__ there is less dopamine moving around his or her brain.

26. (A) focused on (B) resulting in (C) paid off (D) related to
27. (A) who (B) what (C) whose (D) which
28. (A) lack of (B) are lacking in (C) lacking in (D) are lack
29. (A) Nevertheless (B) Moreover (C) Likewise (D) Above all
30. (A) so (B) as (C) though (D) but

## Ⅳ. 篇章結構

Choose the BEST answer from the box below for each blank in the passages.

Seeking cross-border education has been a global trend, particularly for the past two decades. The trend can be more salient in Chinese higher education landscape because in the ten-year timeframe (2009–2018), the number of international enrollments in China has been more than doubled.__**31**__ Thus, the multicultural university environment can provide a platform for intergroup contact between domestic and international students in China.__**32**__ To that end, our work is anchored within the anxiety/uncertainty management (AUM) theory. The AUM is

developed to explain perceived effectiveness of intercultural communication and asserts that reduction of intergroup anxiety (an affective factor) and intergroup uncertainty (a cognitive factor) may act as basic causes of communication effectiveness. **33** Additionally, the AUM argues that there may be an array of superficial causes (e.g., identities, self-esteem, and perceived similarities) affecting anxiety and uncertainty. And intergroup contact is one of these superficial causes and its effect on perceived effectiveness may be mediated by anxiety and uncertainty.

(A) Specifically, individuals in intergroup encounters can effectively communicate if they can manage levels of anxiety and accurately predict outgroup members' feelings, attitudes, and behaviors.

(B) Our work aims to test whether and through what mechanisms their contact with each other can contribute to intercultural communication effectiveness that is increasingly considered as a pivotal student outcome in the globalized world featured by interconnectedness and interdependence.

(C) China is now the third largest host country of international students, just behind the U.S. and UK.

(D) To fill in the gap, our work presents two studies, targeting domestic university students (majority group) and international students (minority group) in China, respectively.

31. (A) (B) (C) (D)

32. (A) (B) (C) (D)

33. (A) (B) (C) (D)



Self-awareness, the ability to think about yourself and how you are feeling is an important capacity of being human. **34** —a region of your brain just behind your forehead that extends to about your ears. Before this area begins to function at around age two, you don't understand that you are a separate entity with your own identity. In time as this part of your brain develops, you then become more aware of yourself and your thoughts and feelings. **35** —the ability to retain and remember facts, faces, and experiences. What exactly is a memory? Most scientists define it as a stored pattern of connections between neurons in the brain. Every feeling you remember, every though you think, alters the connections within the vast network of brain cells, and memories are reinforced, weakened, or newly formed. Most people's earliest memories reach back to about age three or so. **36** because the hippocampus, which helps form long-term memories is not yet mature. This doesn't mean earlier memories don't exist in your mind, though. Some scientists believe highly emotional memories, especially those associated with intense fear, might be stored in the amygdale that may be functional at birth. **37** , they might still influence the way we feel and behave, even into adulthood.

(A) Very few people recall anything before this time

(B) This part of your mind has its origins in the prefrontal cortex

(C) Though these memories are not accessible to the conscious mind

(D) Perhaps one of the most important factors involved in shaping our identity is memory

34. (A) (B) (C) (D)

35. (A) (B) (C) (D)

36. (A) (B) (C) (D)

37. (A) (B) (C) (D)

## V. 閱讀

Most workplaces could do with a bit more humor. Not only does it best mood and morale, but **levity** can enhance team performance and even your bottom line. Humor boosts sales and productivity. It makes advertising memorable. Leaders who use humor appear more competent and likeable. It transforms training and chores into something enjoyable, increases employee retention and attracts eager new hires. It flattens hierarchies, enhances collaboration, heightens bonding and encourages people to take positive risks. Humor lowers stress, builds resilience, reduces hostility, deflects criticism, improves morale, creates engagement and helps management communicate difficult messages. Humor essentially costs nothing and provides terrific returns—indeed, a 2011 study by researchers at Pennsylvania State University found that a good laugh activates the same regions of the brain that light up over a fat bonus check. Perhaps best of all, it makes coming into the store or office more enjoyable for everyone. So what's the punch line? The rather depressing one is that many bosses and workers, especially those in more "professional" settings, think humor is a bad idea … at least in their particular circumstances, at their particular place of work. And that mindset is growing. In both the workplace and society, we are increasingly shying away from levity. According to some studies, we spend about a third as much time laughing as people did in the 1930s. Another study found that 90 percent of corporate emails are completely devoid of humor, not even a chirpy sign-off. What could explain this? There are three main reasons, all of which you can probably guess. First, humor is often viewed as inappropriate for the serious discourse of business, particularly in health and wellness industries. Second, it's hard for many of us to do comedy well (it can feel like a divinely bestowed gift—you were either the funny kid in school or you weren't). Third, it's dangerous. Jokes are about a shared view of the world, an understanding of the same cultural and linguistic touchpoints and, crucially, a willingness to violate the same norms and laugh at the same things. When they bomb, it's ostracizing. If a quip or story is viewed as offensive, it can damage the teller's professional standing by making them appear lacking in judgement and intelligence, or worse, possibly even bigoted or sexist.

"The violating nature of humor is what makes it risky," says Maurice Schweitzer, a professor of business at the University of Philadelphia's Wharton School and the author of several studies on workplace humor. "Jokes that go too far over the line of appropriateness cause an 'eeeek' reaction. Rather than thinking that the joke teller is intelligent and competent (as happens when someone lands a good one), observers think, 'What an idiot!' Or, 'I can't believe he just said that!'" In short, humor is one more wonder drug that can kill you. It's not unwise to be wary of its power. The

argument for avoiding humor because it somehow betrays your professionalism is widespread. But in contrast to the very real risk in telling jokes, that view is built mostly on falsehoods. "The research is clear: Humor can be one of the most powerful tools we have for accomplishing SERIOUS things. Gravity and levity aren't at odds," says behavioral scientist Jennifer Aaker, co-author of *Humor, Seriously: Why Humor Is a Secret Weapon in Business and Life*.

38. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
    (A) The pros and cons of humor
    (B) Humor and professionalism
    (C) Humor in the workplace
    (D) The paradox of telling jokes

39. Which of the following can be added to the end of this passage and serve as a concluding remark?
    (A) The funny thing about humor is that we don't need to tell a joke to get a laugh.
    (B) Indeed, there's a good argument that the higher the stakes, the more we need humor.
    (C) Humor makes you more aware of the many little things going on in life.
    (D) Keep in mind there's nothing funny about a confident person who's doing well.

40. Which of the following word **best** describes the author's attitude toward office humor?
    (A) Supportive (B) Ambivalent (C) Neutral (D) Opposed



Our immune system has specialized cellular soldiers—like T-cells and B-cells—ready to fight off bacterial invasions. However, non-immune cells aren't entirely defenseless. Research published in *Science* in July 2021 found certain proteins literally have a detergent-like ability to wipe out bacteria like a grease stain.

"This is a case where humans make their own antibiotic in the form of a protein that acts like a detergent," says study author John MacMicking, an immunobiologist at Yale University, in a statement, "We can learn from that."

First, the team infected non-immune cells with *Salmonella*, a rod-shaped bacteria that affects the intestines. Then, they screened the cell's genes for protective proteins and found a match: APOL3. This protein has parts drawn to water and other parts drawn to fats—just like laundry detergent. APOL3 attacks the greasy lipids lining the inner bacterial membrane with precision, never mistaking a human cell membrane for the invader.

As resistance to antibiotics surges, an alternative option is needed. Pathogens may have their own proteins that interfere with APOL3's counterattacks, but researchers could design a new antibiotic that targets those **pesky** proteins so APOL3 can do its thing. The research team also suggests designing small molecules that mimic APOL3's actions using what's called host-directed therapy, which creates a harsh environment for the pathogen instead of directly disarming it.

But first, the scientists have to understand the breadth of infections controlled by APOL3 and

other immune defense proteins. “That will incentivize the research effort in tackling important human bacterial, viral, and parasitic pathogens, especially if antibiotic resistance is already prevalent for those microbes and we need new drugs,” MacMicking says via email. “Inventions that mimic host protein activities are still relatively understudied,” MacMicking explains. “This could be fertile ground since our immune defenses are largely indifferent to whether pathogens are currently sensitive or resistant to known antibiotics.”

41. Which of the following is **the least likely title** for this passage?

(A) Human cells harness power of detergents to wipe out bacteria

(B) Human cells use protein to clean up intracellular bacteria

(C) Human cells can generate proteins to ward off bacteria

(D) Human cells can manipulate antibiotic to kill germs

42. According to the passage, these human-made antibiotics are compared to detergents because

(A) they are both liquids (B) their components are alike

(C) they both dissolve fat (D) they have similar form

43. The word “**pesky**” could be best replaced by which of the following?

(A) picky (B) disturbing (C) excessive (D) sensitive



Many different reasons have been cited to explain the mystery of Stonehenge. To this day, no one has the definitive answer to the question of why Stonehenge was built. It remains an unsolved mystery. A variety of explanations involving magic, religion and science have appeared over the years. Perhaps the first person to come up with a story to explain Stonehenge was Geoffrey of Monmouth. In the mid-12th century, his book "History of the Kings of Britain", inspired by the fictional King Arthur story, ***treated it like historical fact***. According to Geoffrey, the monument's bluestones came from Africa and were transported by ancient giants to Ireland and placed in a circular formation there called the “Giant's Circle”. Later, when the king of Britain wanted to build a memorial to some brave heroes, Merlin, the king's magician, suggested that he move the bluestones from Ireland to its current site, and used his magical powers to accomplish the task.

In 1620, King James I of England asked Inigo Jones, a building designer to investigate the origins of Stonehenge. Jones said that he traced the history of the site to the Romans who arrived in England in the first century A.D. He finally concluded that Stonehenge was the remains of an ancient Roman temple built for the worship of Coelus, the god of the sky. This was later proved to be just a product of Jones' rich imagination. In 1740, Dr. William Stukeley, a doctor and part-time historian, published a book stating that visitors from the Middle East called Druids had built Stonehenge in 460 B.C. as a place of worship. Later research proved that the site was far older than that.

In 1901 Sir Joseph Norman Lockyer wrote a paper saying that Stonehenge was constructed in such a way that its avenues lined up with the movements of the sun and the moon. Lockyer was a

well-known scientist who started the journal *Nature*, highly respected by the international scientific community today. He suggested that Stonehenge had been built in 1800 B.C. by the same people who built the Egyptian temples since their walls were constructed in a similar fashion. Although later researchers showed that his ideas about who built Stonehenge and when it was built were wrong, they agreed that it was probably designed to be a sort of ancient computer used to predict the movements of the moon.

44. What is the purpose of the reading?
    (A) To state the most likely explanation for the building of Stonehenge.
    (B) To offer alternative explanations for the building of Stonehenge.
    (C) To provide scientific proof of the origins of Stonehenge.
    (D) To explain the role of religion and magic in historical research.

45. In paragraph 1, what does the phrase ***treated it like historical fact*** mean?
    (A) Rewrote the King Arthur story using new facts.
    (B) Found facts that showed it was true.
    (C) Did research to find out if it was true.
    (D) Pretended that it was true.

46. What is the main idea of paragraph two?
    (A) Designers and doctors sometimes do historical research.
    (B) Religion played a role in the building of Stonehenge.
    (C) Both researchers came up with incorrect conclusions.
    (D) Both the Middle Easterners and Romans influenced British history.

47. Which statement about Inigo Jones is true?
    (A) He was a famous historian.
    (B) He was a well-known designer.
    (C) He had always been fascinated by Stonehenge.
    (D) He did careful research before stating his conclusions.



Traditional sources of energy such as oil are becoming more expensive and difficult to find these days. At the same time, modern society's dependence on energy is increasing significantly each year. Alternative sources such as solar, wind and nuclear power are being utilized to fill some of those needs. Recently, however, scientists and businesspeople have begun to experiment with yet another possible source of energy—tidal power. Tides, the rising and falling of the oceans' water levels, are caused by the pull of the sun and the moon on the water. Tidal power makes use of this natural movement to facilitate the production of electricity.

There are two basic ways of collecting energy from the movements of the tides. The first uses energy from the actual movement of the water as levels rise and fall. Machines called turbines work

almost like the wind towers used to generate electricity. Each turbine has blades on the outside that are driven round by the moving water. However, they are different from wind-powered devices in that they operate half of the time in one direction (as the tide comes in) and the other half of the time in the opposite direction (as the tide goes out). The second way of getting power from tidal movements involves making use of the fluctuation in water level between high tide and low tide. As the tide rises, water fills up a special catchment area called a reservoir near the shore. As the tide begins to reverse direction, the doors of the reservoir close, capturing the water there. The water is later released through a passage with a turbine in it which converts the water power into electricity.

Advocates for tidal power point out that once a station has been built, the power it generates is basically free. No additional fuel sources are required to keep it operating. Furthermore, tidal power doesn't produce any dangerous gases or other waste and the equipment is very inexpensive to maintain. A final plus is that, unlike solar power and wind power, tidal power is totally reliable. The weather can be temporarily cloudy and sometimes the wind doesn't blow. However, the tides are guaranteed on to keep up their powerful, steady movements 365 days a year.

A major disadvantage of tidal power stations is that they are very expensive to build. As researchers gain experience and technological advances are discovered, this will undoubtedly change. A second problem is that this process works best in places where the difference between high tide and low tide is very large. There are a finite number of such places in the world which means there is a limit to how many stations can be built. A third concern involves environmental impact. Early experiments have shown that the machinery used can sometimes harm local plant and animal life. Researchers are currently working on ways of making the stations more environmentally friendly.



48. This reading is mainly about _____.
    (A) the future of tidal power
    (B) how tidal power compared with other types of power sources
    (C) the current situation regarding tidal power
    (D) the energy demands of modern society

49. Tidal power stations _____.
    (A) do not damage the local environment
    (B) require a lot of maintenance
    (C) cost a lot to build
    (D) are similar to solar collectors

50. Which statement is true about the future of tidal power stations?
    (A) They will not become the largest supplier of electrical power.
    (B) They will be able to operate in areas many miles from the ocean.
    (C) They will replace many current solar power stations.
    (D) They will become more expensive to maintain.